

## The Alexandria Gazette

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

**FISHING IN THE POTOMAC.**—According to the adopted regulations, permits to fish in the Potomac, this season, will be granted only "to persons accredited in writing, by some citizen of known loyalty, as loyal persons," and who shall take the oath of allegiance. These persons thus obtaining permits, are to take no articles on the Virginia shore, except provisions for the hands employed; to allow no one to use their boats for communication between Maryland and Virginia; to employ no one to assist them unless loyal; to register the names of all their employees in the office of the Military Governor and be approved by him; to report before fishing to the Commodore commanding the Potomac flotilla; to give bond and security in \$1000 not to violate the terms of the permit. Restrictions as to salt for curing fish shall not apply to persons residing in Virginia, and under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac in cases where that officer shall grant the privilege of using salt.

It is announced that a dispatch was received in Washington yesterday from Gen. Milroy, at Winchester, stating that a strong force of the Confederates are moving towards Winchester. They were at Luray when the dispatch was written. Some believed them to be Hampton's Legion, and others thought they were A. P. Hill's troops—Gen. M. was making preparations to resist an attack.

It is understood that Gen. Stoughton, recently captured, had established his headquarters at Fairfax Court House, at some distance from his brigade, with the consent of Gen. Casey.

Some few shad and herring are now caught in the Potomac. Small bunches of herring six or seven on a string, and little at that, are offered at 62½ cts. If fish are not lower, the consumption will be, in a great degree abandoned, and the fishermen will lose instead of gain by the high prices.

An affray occurred in Washington, last night, between three rowdies, and some Germans, in which one of the Germans, Albert Schireb, from New York, was stabbed in the heart, and killed. Several persons were arrested by the police, and the affair will be investigated.

In the Baltimore Annual Conference, M. E. Church, yesterday, the examination of characters continue. Charges of disloyalty were preferred against Rev. B. N. Smith, Gov. Wright, of Ind., addressed the Conference.

A number of refugees came into the Federal lines, yesterday, and were brought to town, to-day.

The speech of Mr. Van Wyck, of N. York, on the frauds in the N. Y. Custom House, is attracting great attention in New York. Mr. Van Wyck, is a Republican member of Congress. His report, which was stolen, has not yet been recovered.

A Mexican in Puebla has invented an inflammable musket ball, which has been tried with success, and five thousand have been furnished the army at Puebla.

## FROM RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Mr. Dumas arrived here to-day as bearer of dispatches from the French and English Consuls at the South to the French and English Ministers here.

The purport of the dispatches is unknown, but is said to be of great importance, and will be forwarded immediately to the Governments for which they are intended.

Mr. Dumas left Richmond yesterday at nine o'clock. He brings the intelligence that dispatches received from Gen. Pemberton, subsequent to the publication of the morning papers of Saturday, represent that the Indianola was but little injured—only one of her guns had been bursted, and she would soon be in serviceable condition. He says that a number of vessels, laden with shoes, clothing and other army supplies, had succeeded in breaking the blockade and that in this respect the Confederate army is well provided. The greatest suffering experienced in the South is among the poorer classes of citizens, whose products had been seized by the military authorities, and paid for at arbitrary prices; but on Friday last resolutions were adopted by the Confederate Congress directing the Government to pay market values for whatever provisions should be thus taken.

Mr. Dumas has been making the trip regularly about once a month between the French and English Ministers here and the Consuls representing those Governments, from Richmond to New Orleans.

## DISAFFECTED OFFICERS.

Gen. Banks has just issued a new order—No. 18. After pronouncing Second Lieutenant Edward S. Berry, 156th New York, "dishonorably discharged" from the United States service, for resigning on the pretense of ill-health, inability to perform military duty, and being "opposed to the President's Emancipation Proclamation," he makes the following remarks:

"Hereafter, all officers who go out of their way to assign as reason for desiring to quit the service of their country in the face of the enemy, their disapproval of an act of the Executive for which they are in no manner responsible, will be placed by their immediate commanders in close arrest, and brought to trial before a General Court Martial, upon charges preferred under the fifth, sixth and ninety-ninth Articles of War, for using contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, for contempt or disrespect towards their commanding officer, and for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The severest punishments awarded by the courts in such cases will be rigidly enforced by the Commanding General.

By command of MAJOR GEN. BANKS."

**SALE OF SECESSION MUSIC.**—On Saturday last, by direction of Colonel Fish, the following order was given to the different music dealers in Baltimore:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, 8th ARMY CORPS,  
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,  
BALTIMORE, March 7, 1862.

*Publishers of Music, Baltimore City:*

Gentlemen—The publication or sale of Secession music is considered by the Commanding General and the Department at Washington, an evil, incendiary, and not for the public good. You are therefore, hereby ordered to discontinue such sales until further orders.—Also, to send to this office any such music as you may have on hand at present.

By order, MAJOR GEN. R. C. SCHENCK.  
W. S. FISH, Lieut. Col. and Provost Chief,  
Middle Department, 8th Army Corps.

Mr. Vallandigham addressed a full house at the New York headquarters of the Democracy on Saturday evening: he opposed the war, advocated immediate peace, denounced the Conscription act as ten times worse than that of Poland, and counselled resistance to it by the people of the North.

The Richmond Examiner says: "After all the reports and rumors we have had of Hooker's army 'changing its base' it is now believed that the bulk and strength of his forces are yet above Fredericksburg. It has been ascertained that no material subtraction has been made from the army operating there, and that, with the exception of fifteen thousand men—sent to some unknown point—the Federal force is quite as strong and formidable in numbers as it has ever been. This gives a new phase to the situation about Fredericksburg, and will again make that old borough the centre of interest."

The variableness of the weather was further diversified this morning, by a little snow.

The election in New Hampshire takes place to-day.

A naval officer, whose letter is published in the Albany N. Y. Argus, furnishes an account of the operations of the Montauk in the Ogeechee river. The iron-clads, notwithstanding they possess many defects, are regarded by him as quite successful so far as their fighting qualities are concerned. As sea-going vessels, they are regarded to be so unsafe, that the writer declares that he "would rather go into ten actions, than to make a passage at sea in one of them." On the question of their effectiveness in the reduction of fortifications, he says: "I would guarantee to hold a sand battery like that at Genesis Point—Fort McAllister—against a dozen of them. Two of them would demolish Fort Sumter, or any square casemated stone or brick fort, in two hours. But sand forts are different things, particularly where the guns are isolated and far apart, protected by high, thick, earthen traverses. The shell bury in the sand and throw it about promiscuously, but unless you hit the gun itself, no great damage is done beyond occasionally killing a gun crew whose place can be supplied, if its defenders are in earnest." He does not consider the condition of affairs at Port Royal just now as very promising.

Walker, Wise & Co., Boston, have in type—to be issued the 20th instant—a life of President Lincoln, under the title of "Pioneer Boy, and how he became President," by Wm. M. Thayer. The volume will contain the early life of Mr. Lincoln, and traces his career carefully from youth to manhood. The information involved is from thoroughly reliable sources much of it was furnished the author by the President himself.

The late riot in Detroit must have been, according to the newspaper accounts, the most awful and bloody affair that ever occurred in that, or any other city, in America. Houses were sacked and burned, men killed and wounded, women and children driven in every direction—these were some of the scenes. The negro population of the city, frightened and distracted, hurried from the mob, scattering in every direction, a large number going over the river to Canada, while many fled to the woods with their wives and children.

The removal of Gen. Curtis from the command of the Department of the West has been determined upon. It is based principally upon charges of inefficiency and dilatoriness in the management of the affairs of that department. Gen. Sumner has been indicated as his successor.